

Asymptotic Dimension

View point:

Asymptotic Dimension

View point: Look at the global dimension of a space. The classical view of dimension is focused on the "degree's" of freedom, which is a local property.

Asymptotic Dimension

Definition (Asymptotic Dimension)

The *asymptotic dimension*, $\text{asdim } X$, of a metric space X does not exceed n , $\text{asdim } X \leq n$ if for any $\lambda < \infty$ the following can be satisfied:

Asymptotic Dimension

Definition (Asymptotic Dimension)

The *asymptotic dimension*, $\text{asdim } X$, of a metric space X does not exceed n , $\text{asdim } X \leq n$ if for any $\lambda < \infty$ the following can be satisfied:

- 1 There are $n + 1$ uniformly bounded λ -disjoint families $\mathcal{U}^0, \dots, \mathcal{U}^n$ of subsets of X such that $\mathcal{U}^0 \cup \dots \cup \mathcal{U}^n$ covers X .

Asymptotic Dimension

Definition (Asymptotic Dimension)

The *asymptotic dimension*, $\text{asdim } X$, of a metric space X does not exceed n , $\text{asdim } X \leq n$ if for any $\lambda < \infty$ the following can be satisfied:

- 1 There are $n + 1$ uniformly bounded λ -disjoint families $\mathcal{U}^0, \dots, \mathcal{U}^n$ of subsets of X such that $\mathcal{U}^0 \cup \dots \cup \mathcal{U}^n$ covers X .

Definition

- 1 A family, $\mathcal{U} = \{U_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A}$, is *bounded* if there is a fixed constant D so that $\text{diam}(U_\alpha) \leq D$ for all $\alpha \in A$.

Asymptotic Dimension

Definition (Asymptotic Dimension)

The *asymptotic dimension*, $\text{asdim } X$, of a metric space X does not exceed n , $\text{asdim } X \leq n$ if for any $\lambda < \infty$ the following can be satisfied:

- 1 There are $n + 1$ uniformly bounded λ -disjoint families $\mathcal{U}^0, \dots, \mathcal{U}^n$ of subsets of X such that $\mathcal{U}^0 \cup \dots \cup \mathcal{U}^n$ covers X .

Definition

- 1 A family, $\mathcal{U} = \{U_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A}$, is *bounded* if there is a fixed constant D so that $\text{diam}(U_\alpha) \leq D$ for all $\alpha \in A$.
- 2 A collection of families, $\mathcal{U}^i = \{U_\alpha^i\}_{\alpha \in A}$ is λ *disjoint* if $\text{dist}(U_\alpha^i, U_\beta^i) > \lambda$ for $\alpha \neq \beta$

Definition

The *asymptotic dimension with linear control* $\ell\text{-asdim}_* X$ of a metric space X is defined as follows: $\ell\text{-asdim}_* X \leq n$ if there is $c > 0$ such that for every $R < \infty$ there is $\lambda > R$ such that $(\lambda, c\lambda)\text{-dim}X \leq n$.

Examples

① $\ell\text{-asdim}_* \mathbb{R}^n = n$

Examples

- 1 $\ell\text{-asdim}_* \mathbb{R}^n = n$; For a pictorial proof for the case $n = 2$, see the brochure.

Examples

- 1 $\ell\text{-asdim}_* \mathbb{R}^n = n$; For a pictorial proof for the case $n = 2$, see the brochure.
- 2 $\ell\text{-asdim}_* \mathbb{Z}^n = n$

Examples

- 1 $\ell\text{-asdim}_* \mathbb{R}^n = n$; For a pictorial proof for the case $n = 2$, see the brochure.
- 2 $\ell\text{-asdim}_* \mathbb{Z}^n = n$; Proof: \mathbb{Z}^n and $\ell\text{-asdim}_* \mathbb{R}^n$ are coarsely equivalent for each n .

Examples

- 1 ℓ - $\text{asdim}_* \mathbb{R}^n = n$; For a pictorial proof for the case $n = 2$, see the brochure.
- 2 ℓ - $\text{asdim}_* \mathbb{Z}^n = n$; Proof: \mathbb{Z}^n and ℓ - $\text{asdim}_* \mathbb{R}^n$ are coarsely equivalent for each n .
- 3 ℓ - $\text{asdim}_* X = 0$, for any compact metric space.

Assouad Nagata Dimension

Definition

The *asymptotic Assouad-Nagata dimension* $\text{AN-asdim } X \leq n$ if there is $c > 0$ such that $(\lambda, c\lambda)\text{-dim } X \leq n$ for $\lambda > r_0$ for some r_0 .

